

TOWCESTER RURAL DISTRICT



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1961



ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.



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## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1961

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,005
Population 1961 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,198
Population (Registrar General's Mid Year Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,370
Number of separate dwellings occupied (1961 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,263
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,263
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£132,179
Product of a Penny Rate, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	£544

<b>Live Births—</b>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	244	126	118	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	12	5	7	
					256	131	125	16.6

<b>Stillbirths—</b>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	
					3	1	2	11.5

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>Deaths (all causes)</b>	...	...	...	...	181	98	83	11.7
<b>Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion</b>	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	Nil
<b>Neo-natal Mortality</b>	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	11.7
<b>Early Neo-natal Mortality</b>	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	11.7
<b>Perinatal Mortality</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.5

<b>Infant Mortality—</b>								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16.4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Deaths from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88

# Towcester Rural District Council

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## *Members of the Public Health Committee :*

MR. R. J. CHAPMAN, MRS. O. M. COLSON, MR. J. E. GRANT-IVES, REVD. H. P. HOSKIN, MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, MR. T. A. MESSINGER, MR. E. G. NICHOLLS (*Chairman*), MRS. M. D. PAFHEY, MR. W. E. G. PAFHEY (*Vice-Chairman*), MR. S. P. TYZACK, MR. J. A. WEBB, MRS. V. S. WHITE, MR. R. H. WHITLOCK.  
MR. W. G. T. GRIFFIN (Died 30.9.61). MR. K. R. PARKER (From 28.11.61).

## *Members of the Housing Committee :*

MR. N. ABBOTT, MR. C. E. IVENS, MRS. M. JELLEY, MR. P. B. KINGSTON, MR. G. LOVELL, MR. T. H. MAWLE, MR. D. MCARTHUR, MR. S. NORTH, MR. J. T. PINKARD, MR. R. L. C. RIDGWAY (*Vice-Chairman*), MR. J. K. SOPER (*Chairman*), MR. W. W. STEPHENSON, MR. R. A. WHITLOCK, MR. S. G. WHITMORE.

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## *Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :*

### *Medical Officer of Health—*

ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.

### *also holds appointments of*

Medical Officer of Health to  
Northampton Rural District.

Brackley Rural District.

Brackley Borough.

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.

School Medical Officer.

## *Chief Public Health Inspector :*

DAVID JOSEPH POWELL, B.Sc., C.S.I.B.,  
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

## *Additional Public Health Inspector :*

RONALD FRANK HALL, C.S.I.B., M.R.S.H.

## *Surveyor and Architect :*

GEORGE BERRIDGE, M.Inst.R.A., A.I.A.A.



TOWCESTER.

*October, 1962.*

**To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District of Towcester.**

Mr. Chairman, My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The statistics for infectious diseases and births and deaths agree generally with those of the rest of the country.

As I have said in a previous report, it is time a weekly collection was made of refuse in all villages—the sooner the better. After all, if Towcester is to develop and not be left behind, it should show that all modern amenities are available and thus encourage new industries and modern building. In ten years Towcester could be made a centre for quite a large area if only it would encourage a larger population.

I must thank Mr. Powell and Mr. Hall for the work they have done in the past year and state that if they are not to be overworked they will have to have assistance in the very near future owing to the increase in duties resulting from the new slaughterhouse at Blisworth.

The interest shown by the Public Health Committee has been encouraging to me and my Public Health Inspectors for which I am grateful.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

ARTHUR LUCAS,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

## SECTION A.

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

**Social Conditions**—Within the rural district, light engineering factories and a small foundry at Towcester, the scientific research establishment at Caswell and the oxide pigment works at Deanshanger now claim a substantial portion of the working population. It is probably true to say, however, that there are as many commuters from the area working in Northampton, Roade and Wolverton as there are employed in industrial establishments inside the district. Nevertheless, there are still over 250 farms in the area and it is only with difficulty that agricultural labour can be recruited. Without the introduction of mechanisation and the adoption of modern methods it is obvious that agriculture could not have survived the competition of the work-bench or office desk and for the same reason farmers have found it essential to provide housing, especially in the remoter areas, equal to, or even better than, that provided in the towns and villages. For parallel reasons, I think that the Council now fully realises that the provision of mains water, sewers, good housing, adequate refuse collection and other local government services are essential if the population of each rural village is to be maintained at its present level. Another essential requisite is the establishment of alternative employment within the district at convenient sites so as not to increase the difficulty of transport. I am fully of the opinion that unless the rural population is provided with up-to-date services then there will be a shift to areas where these are available and the consequence could be the loss of identity of this rural district by amalgamation with, or absorption by, a neighbouring authority.

**Area**—The area of the district is 59,005 acres.

**Population**—The Registrar-General has estimated the resident mid-year population for 1961 to be 15,370 as compared with 14,660 in 1960. The natural increase in population, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, amounts to 75 persons as compared with 142 persons for the previous year.

**Deaths**—The total number of deaths assigned to the district by the Registrar-General after adjustment for outward and inward transferable deaths was 181 as compared with 142 for 1960. The crude death rate based on the mid-year estimated population was 11.7 as compared with 9.6 for 1960. The following table shows the death rates for the quinquennium, 1957-1961, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales and the Administrative County.

Death Rates, 1957-1961					
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Towcester R.D. ...	10.7	13.06	11.2	9.6	11.7
Administrative County	10.97	11.1	10.77	10.88	11.18
England and Wales ...	13.4	11.7	11.1	11.5	12.0



A list of causes of death classified according to the Abridged List of Causes of Death as used in England and Wales is given in Table No. 1, whilst the history of the rate, together with other vital statistics for 1919-1961, is shown in Table No. 2.

In order to make allowances for the age and sex distribution of populations in different areas, the Registrar-General has calculated the area comparability factor, which, when multiplied by the local death rate, allows a truer local death rate of 10.6.

**Births**—The number of live births assigned to the district was 256 (131 males, 125 females) as compared with 284 in 1960, thus giving a birth rate of 16.6 per thousand of population, as compared with 19.3 in 1960. The following table shows the birth rate for the quinquennium, 1957-1961, together with other rates for comparison.

Birth Rates, 1957-1961					
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Towcester R.D. ...	15.3	18.2	16.6	19.3	16.6
Administrative County	17.03	16.9	16.6	17.7	18.04
England and Wales ...	15.4	16.4	15.2	17.1	17.4

The local birth rate, when modified by the application of the area comparability factor of 1.08, gives an adjusted rate of 17.9 as compared with 17.4 for England and Wales.

**Stillbirths**—The number of stillbirths registered was 3 as compared with 5 in 1960. This is equivalent to a rate of 11.5 per thousand total live and still births.

**Illegitimate Birth Rate**—12 illegitimate live births (5 males, 7 females) were registered as compared with 14 in 1960. This number gives a rate of 4.6 per cent live births as compared with 5.09 for the County.

**Maternal Mortality**—There were no deaths.

**Infant Mortality**—The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was 4. The rate per thousand related live births was 15.2, which is lower than the national rate of 27.3.

Deaths under one year per thousand Live Births					
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Towcester R.D. ...	22.6	22.7	24.1	7.0	15.2
Administrative County	22.53	19.7	20.2	22.57	17.61
England and Wales ...	23.0	22.5	22.6	21.7	27.3

Legitimate infant deaths numbered 4, giving a rate of 16.4 per thousand legitimate live births.

No illegitimate infant deaths were recorded.

**Neo-Natal Mortality**—Deaths of infants under 4 weeks amounted to 3, giving a rate per thousand total live births of 11.7. Deaths of infants under one week numbered 3, also giving a rate of 11.7 per thousand total live births.

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined total 3, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 13.5 per thousand total live and still births.



## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF SERVICES

**Laboratory Facilities**—The bacteriological work associated with the control of infectious diseases is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, whose laboratory at Northampton General Hospital is in charge of Dr. L. Hoyle. The bacteriological examination of water, milk, food and ice-cream is also carried out by Dr. Hoyle.

**Diphtheria Antitoxin**—Under the National Health Service Act, 1945, the Regional Hospital Board is now responsible for the supply of antitoxin. Antitoxin may now be obtained by medical practitioners from Northampton General Hospital.

**Ambulance Facilities**—Under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health, this work is carried out on an agency basis by Towcester Motor Ambulance Committee on behalf of the County Council. The ambulance is stationed at Towcester, and the service provided is sufficient for the needs of the district.

**Hospitals**—There are no hospitals in the district. Infectious disease cases which require hospital treatment are accommodated by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board at their Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton, which is under the management of the Northampton Hospital Management Committee. There is one small private nursing home in the district catering specially for the aged and chronic sick.

**National Assistance Acts**—The removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention is the responsibility of the Council. Instant removal of urgent cases can now be obtained on the joint certificate of the Medical Officer of Health and a general practitioner. This procedure makes it unnecessary for an application to be made to a court of summary jurisdiction until three weeks after the removal. No action under this Act was found necessary during the year.

The Council are also responsible in certain circumstances for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or who has been found dead in the district. Two such burials were dealt with during the year.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

**Water Supply**—The water undertakers are the Bucks Water Board whose area of supply covers a large part of Buckinghamshire as well as the districts of Brackley and Towcester. The source of the water is the River Ouse with intakes in the river gravels and directly from the river itself near Buckingham. After storage and processing the water is pumped from the works at Foxcote into the distribution system which enters the district at Whittlebury. Public mains are available within easy reach of most places within the Towcester Rural District or are so situated that they could be extended without much trouble. The only sizeable area not served by the mains are Easton Neston, Wakefield and Potterspury Lodge Estates, all of which have their own private supplies.

Samples from the public mains for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes were ample throughout the year and samples submitted for bacteriological analyses proved to be satisfactory. The lack of complaint about the taste and smell of the water was most significant particularly when one remembers the bitter criticisms of the early years during the inception of the scheme. A tribute must be paid to the Bucks Water Board for the improvement, and there is little doubt that the expenditure incurred on the pilot plant and final installation of the activated carbon filters has proved its worth. One must sometimes wonder, however, whether part of the reason is to be found in the fact that the consumers have become more accustomed to the background taste of chlorinated river water. In any event, and despite possible slight changes in palatability, the district can consider itself well-blessed in having a perfectly “safe” supply of water in abundance. At the same time the Council can take the credit for piloting the scheme to a successful conclusion before handing it over to the present water undertakers.

The average daily consumption of water for the year from the public mains was 40 gallons per head of the population as against 38 gallons *per capita* in 1960. A subsequent table compiled by the public health inspector sets out the position at the end of 1961 with regard to mains supply and other piped and non-piped supplies. The Council have decided, quite rightly in my opinion, to close down all gratuitous supplies which were in use before the advent of the regional scheme, and as far as I am aware, all pumps and other fittings have been removed from these sources.

**Swimming Baths**—No public swimming baths are now in use in the rural district. The pool at the Towcester Grammar School is used by a considerable number of children from surrounding schools. It is fitted with a chlorinating plant and the pool is filled from the Council's mains.



**Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage**—Excellent progress is being maintained in the sewerage of various parishes in the district. At the time of writing, the new schemes at Whittlebury and Blisworth are in full operation, the new plant at Shutlanger, serving Towcester and Paulerspury, is in working order and although the main sewer in the lower part of Watling Street, Towcester has been successfully completed, work is being unfortunately held up on the house connections in Paulerspury itself.

Work on the Tiffield, Stoke Bruerne and Shutlanger sewers and sewage disposal plant is proceeding apace, the Ministry have given their blessing to the schemes proposed for Gayton, Pattishall and Cold Higham and the enquiry into the Litchborough scheme has also been investigated by one of the Minister's inspectors.

Villages now being surveyed by the Consulting Engineers are, Weston, Lois, Weedon, Wappenham, Slapton, Bradden and Abthorpe in one group, and Maidford, Adstone, Blakesley and Woodend in another. When the latter have finally been dealt with, there remain only the small villages of Alderton and Grafton Regis and the hamlets of Wood Burcote and Caldecote which will need attention. A preliminary report has already been submitted by the Consulting Engineers in respect of Alderton. New building and improvement to existing dwellings at Wood Burcote will eventually make the sewerage of this hamlet an essential. Nuisance is sure to arise from the roadside ditch because all the septic tanks discharge their effluents into it. It may be possible to extend the existing Towcester sewerage system to cope with this, or, alternatively it may eventually be possible to incorporate this hamlet into the new system planned for the proposed development of Towcester.

As I have already emphasised in last year's report, complaints concerning the ditches in the parish of Pattishall have been, as expected, frequent, but I am convinced that only the installation of a new sewerage system will overcome the trouble. I cannot see how, apart from removing obstructions, anything can be done to act as a palliative in the mean time. It may be possible to culvert certain lengths but the cost would be substantial and have no use as part of the permanent system.

The introduction of the Public Health Act, 1961, has brought farm effluent within the definition of trade waste and for this reason the latter will, as from the 1st October, 1962, be conditionally accepted in the public sewers. Consents to discharge farm waste into public sewers will, after this date, provide for reasonable charges to be made. Inspections of each of the farms concerned will be essential for this purpose so that some basis of negotiation can be found which will be acceptable both to the Council and to the farmers. There is no doubt that it is going to be an extremely difficult matter to determine the quantity of farm sewage being discharged from each farm into the public sewer. Furthermore, it is going to take an appreciable amount of time to investigate this very complex matter as so many varying factors are involved.

During the year, quite a number of pail closets have been converted into w.cs. in villages not possessing a proper sewerage scheme. The discharge from settling tanks installed in conjunction with these conversions have, for the most part, been connected to the existing village drains, thus tending to increase the nuisance at outfalls where no treatment is provided. On the other hand, each conversion reduces the



number of pail closets which have to be serviced by the Council's night soil collection. Such conversions are, nevertheless, in my opinion, the lesser evil. Apart from the actual collection—in itself unhygienic and repulsive—there remains the vexed problems of disposal of the material by application widespread to agricultural land and of access to suitable land in bad weather.

**Public Cleansing**—The house refuse in the district is collected either weekly or fortnightly according to the following scheme :

**Weekly Collections**

Old Stratford, Deanshanger	...	...	...	...	on Mondays
Towcester	...	...	...	...	on Thursdays

**Fortnightly Collections**

Cosgrove, Wicken, Grafton Regis, Alderton, Wakefield Estate	...	...	...	...	...	on alternate Mondays
Pattishall, Cold Higham, Litchborough, Maidford, Adstone, Astcote, Eastcote, Dalscote, Potterspury, Paulerspury, Yardley Gobion, Fosters Booth						on alternate Tuesdays
Wappenham, Abthorpe, Slapton, Bradden, Silverstone, Whittlebury, Stoke Bruerne, Shutlanger, Weston and Weedon	...	...	...	...	...	on alternate Wednesdays
Wood Burcote, Caldecote	...	...	...	...		on alternate Thursdays
Greens Norton, Woodend, Blakesley, Plumpton, Hulcote, Tiffield, Blisworth, Gayton, Caswell	...					on alternate Fridays

I have remarked, in previous reports, upon the decrease in density of house refuse which has occurred in recent years due to the decrease in the amount of ash and the increase of tins, bottles, kitchen waste and discarded foodstuffs. The proportion of putrefactive material being greater than before, results in a mixture which is more difficult to store in bins because of the earlier and more rapid decomposition. The lower density results in greater bulk and this fact, coupled with the fortnightly interval between collections, makes it impossible in many instances for householder's refuse to be contained in a single dustbin. The overflow is put out for collection in a heterogeneous collection of uncovered containers. In view of the fact that nearly all householders have now provided a proper covered dustbin it seems a great pity that circumstances force them to adopt these unhygienic improvisations. As I have indicated, present-day refuse deteriorates more rapidly, so the collectors are no better off because of the number of loose containers which take more time to handle and the refuse presents greater difficulty at the tip after prolonged storage.

For the reasons stated above, a fortnightly collection makes it very essential that controlled tipping is practised and maintained without interruption. Delay in covering refuse which is a fortnight old becomes a much more serious matter than if the refuse had been collected weekly. In my opinion, apart from the obvious hygienic advantages, there would be other practical, and probably financial, advantages gained from a weekly collection. The Council are expecting the delivery of a second S & D Compressmore rear loading vehicle in April, 1963, and I trust that with this extra capacity available, efforts will be made to improve collection in those areas which are most seriously inconvenienced by the present fortnightly collection.

The private cesspools in the district are emptied on request and charged on a cost plus basis and two cesspool emptying vehicles are maintained for this purpose. These vehicles also service the tanks at the

Council's sewage disposal works whenever necessary and are, in addition, also employed on the collection of night soil in those parishes not served by a proper sewerage scheme.

**Rodent Control**—A subsequent table shows the inspections made and treatments carried out in the district for the destruction of rats and mice. Dwelling houses are treated at the charge of 1/- per visit and the treatment of business premises is undertaken on a time cost basis plus 10% for establishment charges. The occupiers of farms and other commercial undertakings can also avail themselves of an annual contract service and at the end of the year, 27 farms, etc., were being dealt with in this manner. Regular attention is given to all the Council's own undertakings such as sewage disposal works, and other sewer outfalls. Many of the sewerage systems in the district remain clear of rats and the amount of infestation in the Towcester system has now been reduced considerably. A new technique has been adopted this year for the treatment of rat infestation in sewers which is very successful and has confirmed conclusively that the rat population in the Towcester sewers is the lowest ever recorded.

Rat infestation on refuse tips presents very difficult problems in treatment unless the tip is strictly controlled. Moreover, re-infestation can so easily occur in refuse dumps which offer ideal conditions for breeding. Constant attention is given to the Council's tip.

The provision of litter bins on lay-bys, although excellent in concept, has also brought its associated problems. One of these is rat infestation encouraged by the waste food deposited in the bins or, more often than not, on the surrounding ground. There is no doubt that a fresh infestation has been started on more than one occasion at the tip by rats brought back by the collecting vehicle from these bins. The rodent operator has now been instructed to give all lay-bys regular attention.

**Disinfection**—Current and terminal disinfection of premises, together with clothing and bedding is carried out by means of gaseous and liquid disinfectants as required. In recent years current disinfection has come to play a greater part than terminal disinfection, due mainly to the fact that food poisoning, and other food fly-borne infections, are replacing air-borne infectious diseases in frequency and severity.

**Disinfestation**—Premises were treated during the year for the eradication of flies, beetles, ants and wasps. No case of bed-bug or flea infestation was reported.

**Factories Act, 1937 and 1948**—Under these Acts the general provisions as to health conditions under which employees work, and a return of outworkers, has to be included in this report. Details of inspections, etc., are to be found in a later table. Three notifications in respect of outworkers were received.

**Moveable Dwellings**—There are two commercially run sites in the district, one at Towcester with a maximum capacity of 40 caravans, and one at Blisworth with room for 70 caravans. Both have been licenced and work is still proceeding on the provision of roads, drainage and other



amenities in accordance with the requirements of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. There has been some difficulty in obtaining contractors willing to carry out the work but I am pleased to say that progress is now being made in both places. There were four licences in force in the district for sites for single caravans. No complaints were received during the year with regard to any of the above sites.

**Cinemas and Halls**—The one cinema in the district was completed in 1940 and has adequate sanitary accommodation and a satisfactory heating and ventilating plant. I am still of the opinion that the adequacy of sanitary accommodation in the Town Hall is insufficient for a hall of this size when used for public lettings such as dances, etc., and attention should be given to this as soon as practicable.

**Drainage of Trade Premises**—Agreements under the Drainage of Trade Premises Act, 1937, are in force for the discharge of effluents from two premises in the district into the public sewers. The practical aspect of this Act is administered by the public health department and samples of effluents for analysis or field tests are taken as required. I have already introduced the question of discharges from farms into the public sewers under Sewage Disposal, and I would like to emphasise that the public health department will need to make a fairly intensive investigation in order to obtain the necessary information, and this will mean visits to each of the farms concerned.

**Clean Air Act, 1956**—The occupiers of all industrial premises having continuous burning furnaces which are subject to this Act, have been made aware of all its provisions by the Public Health Inspector. No complaints were received during the year with regard to smoke emission from factory chimneys.

**Statutory Nuisances**—It was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings during the year for the abatement of any statutory nuisance. All but one complaint was dealt with informally by the public health inspector. One statutory notice was issued in respect of premises in such a state as to be a nuisance and prejudicial to health. Several complaints were received with regard to emission of effluvia from a factory in Towcester, but in each case it was found to be due to the mechanical breakdown of the treatment plant. Apart from these incidents, this plant has been working satisfactorily, and under normal conditions there is no cause for complaint.



## SECTION D.

### HOUSING

During the year, 10 bungalows and 14 houses were completed by the Council, so that the number of local authority owned houses stood at 1,763 at the end of December, 1961. The withdrawal of the Ministry subsidy meant specifically for the replacement of slum clearance properties, has resulted in the discontinuance of building intended solely for the purpose of re-housing people from condemned properties. In any event, practically all the occupiers of condemned properties in the district have already been re-housed, the exception being elderly people and others in similar circumstances where actual distress or hardship would be occasioned by their removal. A few sub-standard houses remain to be dealt with—the process is likely to be continuous unless properties are maintained in reasonable repair and kept up to the standard of amenity demanded by the Housing Acts. At the time of writing, the Council have decided to investigate the possibility of purchasing a pair of privately owned dwellings at Potterspurty with a view to modernisation. In my opinion, this is a step in the right direction. Such a voluntary arrangement between the Council and private landlord will help to make unnecessary the action the Minister has hinted he may have to take, where the provision of modern amenities in such properties is not being contemplated, because of the inability, or unwillingness, of the owner to do so. The time is fast approaching when the five standard amenities will surely be written into the standard of fitness of a house. The Council itself has set an excellent example to private owners by the modernisation of the older Council houses, 258 of which were completed by the end of the year.

The Council have continued to operate both the standard and discretionary grant schemes for the provision of amenities and modernisation of private houses. Up to the end of the year, 89 standard and 123 discretionary grants for the improvement of their properties had been received by private owners. The total number of tenanted houses now improved with the aid of discretionary grants amounts to 66 as opposed to 57 by owner/occupiers. This proportion can be considered as being fairly satisfactory, especially in comparison with the standard grant scheme where grants in respect of only 32 tenanted houses were applied for as opposed to 57 by owner/occupiers. A recent circular from the Minister has called local authorities' attention to this unsatisfactory state of affairs and Councils have been requested to report on the methods they intend to adopt to try and improve the situation.

During the year, 18 unfit houses were dealt with individually under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, but no clearance orders were made. Eight families from slum clearance properties were re-housed by the Council in 1961.

As one would expect, an increasing number of dwellings subject to demolition orders, are being reconditioned and the orders determined. This occurred in six cases in 1961 and it is anticipated that an increasing number of houses will be dealt with in this way, following the service of "Time and Place" Notices, in the future, rather than by demolition. This is due to three main causes. Firstly, the high cost of erecting new houses because of the increase in the price of land and building. Secondly,

the houses now being dealt with are the remnants of the district's slum clearance programme and for this reason are frequently detached or suitably sited so as to make reconstruction worthwhile. Moreover, their unfitness arises chiefly from disrepair and lack of amenities but their structures are comparatively sound. Finally, the availability of improvement grants has definitely encouraged owners to accept reconditioning as an alternative to demolition.

For the same reasons owners have recently been more prepared to undertake reconditioning after an informal approach, making it unnecessary to serve formal notices.

According to records the number of dwelling houses in the district immediately before 1930 numbered about 4,100 ; this was prior to the introduction of slum clearance legislation.

Records also show that to date, 1,084 dwellings have been the subject of orders under the Housing Acts. Of these, 944 have already been demolished, some of the remaining 140 await demolition, while others have been reconditioned as described or await reconstruction. The total number of permanent homes replaced by local authority building in this period amounted to 1,685 which exceeds the number demolished in compliance with various orders by 741. The number of separate dwellings in the district at the present time is understood to be 5,263.

Private development has continued at Towcester and commenced on two new sites at Deanshanger. Further building of houses for sale has received planning permission at Blisworth and Pattishall. Altogether 47 private enterprise houses were erected in the district in 1961.

Progress made in the provision of new houses and the repair and demolition of sub-standard houses to-date is shown below :

#### **Provision of new Housing Accommodation**

##### **(a) PERMANENT HOUSES**

Erected by Council pre-war	...	...	...	719
Erected by Council post-war	...	...	...	1,044
Completed during 1961	...	...	...	24
Under construction at 31/12/61	...	...	...	22
Erected by private enterprise post-war	...	...	...	399
Erected by private enterprise in 1961	...	...	...	47

##### **(b) TEMPORARY HOUSES**

Number completed to 31/12/61	...	...	...	30
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

#### **Unfit Houses**

Dealt with as individual unfit houses post-war to 31/12/61	...	...	...	327
Dealt with in Clearance Areas post-war	...	...	...	—
Dealt with in Clearance Areas and still occupied	...	...	...	6
Demolished since 1945	...	...	...	508
Subject to Undertakings and Closing Orders at 31/12/61	...	...	...	60
Vacant and awaiting demolition at 31/12/61	...	...	...	27

#### **Improvement Grants**

##### **(a) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS**

Houses in respect of which improvements were completed by 31/12/61—

Occupied by tenants	...	...	...	...	66
Owner/occupiers	...	...	...	...	57

##### **(b) STANDARD GRANTS**

Houses in respect of which improvements were completed by 31/12/61—

Occupied by tenants	...	...	...	...	32
Owner/occupiers	...	...	...	...	57



## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

**Milk Supply**—In common with the remainder of the country, only milk bearing a special designation is now retailed in the district. Milk must now either be pasteurised and bottled on the wholesaler's premises, or it is produced, bottled and capped on premises registered for the production of tuberculin tested milk. There are no pasteurisation plants in the district, and so most of the milk sold in the area is delivered to the distributors already bottled by wholesalers outside the area. There remain six producer/retailers who bottle and sell milk produced on their premises under licences granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Until this year one retailer, who was not a producer, continued to bottle raw milk on his premises. He has finally decided that it is unprofitable both in time and money to continue the filling and washing of milk bottles by hand. The concern of the distributor is now, therefore, merely to deliver milk in bottles, the internal condition of which cannot be held to be his responsibility. For the same reason he cannot have any control of the bacteriological quality of the milk. For this reason, any complaints received from consumers in reference to unsatisfactory condition of bottles has to be taken up with wholesalers outside the district. Four such complaints were reported to the Public Health Committee during the year and warnings were issued to the firms concerned.

According to the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the County Council are the authority responsible for administration but the Northants County Health Department, having no facilities of staff for this department, have delegated the powers to the Rural District Council. In the new Regulations the procedure for licencing has been simplified and all licences are issued for a period of five years. It is also no longer necessary for supplementary licences to be issued to persons with premises outside the district.

Distributor's licences in force in the district during 1961 were as follows :

#### **Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960**

Licences for sale of pasteurized milk	...	...	...	8
Licences for sale of sterilized milk	...	...	...	7
Licences for sale of tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	9

Bottled milk sold in the area comprised the following grades : Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised (Channel Island) and Sterilised.

Twenty samples of milk were submitted for analysis during the year and included milk of all grades both raw and pasteurised. All samples proved to be satisfactory both in keeping quality and cleanliness. All samples of pasteurised milk passed the test of efficiency and pasteurisation. One sample for biological examination proved to be free from tubercule.

**Food Premises**—The number and type of such premises in the district are as follows :



Village and general stores ...	...	...	...	43
Grocers' shops ...	...	...	...	4
Greengrocers' and fruit shops	...	...	...	3
Travelling fishmongers ...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	9
Fried fish shops ...	...	...	...	2
Bread and confectioners' shops	...	...	...	6
Cafés ...	...	...	...	6
Transport Cafés ...	...	...	...	2
Cooked meat manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Hotels with catering facilities	...	...	...	3
Butchers' shops ...	...	...	...	12
Residential Club ...	...	...	...	1

The new motorway has continued to affect the food catering trade centred on the Watling Street. Two residential hotels and two transport cafés have closed down entirely and two smaller licenced hotels, which hitherto have had a flourishing catering business, have lost this trade completely. Ordinary cafés on the A.5 are also feeling the pinch.

No serious infringement of the Food Hygiene Regulations came to light in this district during the year. One complaint referred to the Public Health Committee was, in view of certain mitigating circumstances, dealt with by way of a warning. This concerned a product manufactured outside the area and the attention of the appropriate authority was drawn to the matter. Four firms were written to regarding various aspects of the Regulations, although the exposure of open food in such a way as to be liable to contamination, was the main bone of contention in each case. All these matters were dealt with immediately by the person concerned, and in one instance involved the re-arrangement of the retail premises and the provision of extra fittings. It is only fair to admit, however, that many of the traders and food producers in the district have quite voluntarily continued to improve their premises and to install modern fittings. Even so, it is very important that food handlers do not become complacent, and it is incumbent upon retailers, in particular, to ensure that modern equipment is maintained and employed in a proper manner. It is so easy, for example, to run deep freeze cabinets without maintenance until they become highly inefficient. Some traders have been known to fill these cabinets above the load line while others have split one of the larger frozen packages, where a small one had not been available, and returned the unsold portion with its broken wrappings into an inefficient cabinet. For this, and similar reasons, it is important from the food hygiene aspect to ensure that shopkeepers are made to understand the limitations of their modern equipment.

No complaints were received during 1961 from the public regarding any of the products of the meat manufacturing and by-product factory at Blisworth. Samples of materials, both raw and cooked, used in the factory, were submitted for bacteriological analysis and proved to be satisfactory in all but one instance. In that particular case very slight contamination of gelatine was indicated but investigations at the factory did not yield the source, and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year but three cases of Sonne Dysentery came to the notice of the department and were investigated. No information was gained as to the source.

**Meat Inspection**—Most of the meat killed in the district is used to supply butchers and manufacturing premises outside the area, and the



Council are therefore able to claim a grant for the inspection of " export " meat. No bovine carcase was found to be affected with *cysticercus bovis*, and the amount of disease occurring in sheep and bovine carcasses was even less than in the previous year which was more remarkable in view of the increase in the number of animals slaughtered. The percentage occurrence of tuberculosis in pigs and cattle was slightly higher than the previous year but was still comparable with that found in slaughterhouses in other districts.

Contrary to expectations, the constructional regulations which were expected to be applied to all slaughterhouses in the district on the 1st April, 1962, were postponed because of the difficulties met with by the owners of the new abattoir now under construction at Blisworth. For this reason, also, the other private slaughterhouses in the district had a reprieve. The progress being made on the new private abattoir has been substantial up to the time of writing and there is no reason to doubt that it will be functioning to capacity by April, 1963. The completion of this particular slaughterhouse is bound to increase the amount of meat inspection very considerably and I have no doubt that as soon as the volume of work can be fully estimated an appeal to the Council for more staff is a certainty. Indications at present are, that with the exception of this new private abattoir, only one other private slaughterhouse will be licensed in the district. The latter is situated at Potterspury and the owner has already carried out a substantial proportion of the work needed to bring the premises up to the standard of the regulations. Slaughtering at the Stoke Road premises of the British Bacon Co. will be discontinued and the licence transferred to the new abattoir.

**Condemned Meat**—Most of the condemned meat which is found necessary to dispose of in the district is that resulting from the bacon factory. This used to be treated in the Company's digesters but the Company have been prevailed upon to discontinue this because of the nuisance from smell and most of the refuse and all the condemned meat is now collected by an approved dealer. Contaminated meat from other private slaughterhouses is stained and also collected by the same dealer. Other unsound foodstuffs are removed by the public health inspector who disposes of them by burial of the Council's refuse tip.

**Licensed Premises**—As expected, the number of on-licensed premises in the district has again dropped and now stands at 47 and a further decrease will occur in the near future. As it is the brewers' policy to close the least satisfactory of their licensed houses, many of those which were sub-standard, from the point of view of sanitary conveniences, have therefore been automatically dealt with as anticipated in previous reports. The remaining licensed houses which fall below the accepted standard will be dealt with very soon by closure or, as soon as main sewers are available, by improvement. Hot and cold water and glass washing facilities are available on all premises and no complaints from the general public were received as to any infringement of the Food Hygiene Regulations in licensed houses.

**Ice-cream**—64 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream under Sec. 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955. All ice-cream sold from these premises is pre-packed, and in each case the ice-cream is stored in thermostatically controlled refrigerating cabinets, complying with the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959.

## SECTION F.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Although there were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease during the year, the number of cases of measles increased considerably over those notified in 1960. This was expected because of the cycle of incidence of this particular disease. Again, by far the greatest number of deaths in the district were due to heart and circulatory diseases, 88 such deaths being recorded. There were 10 deaths from cancer of the lung (8 males and 2 females) and the number of deaths from all forms of cancer increased by 15. The number of deaths due to lung cancer in 1960 were 8 (6 males and 2 females). Individual details with regard to infectious diseases are as follows :

**Smallpox**—No cases notified.

**Vaccination**—The number of infants under one year who were primarily vaccinated totalled 116, and for other ages 45. The number re-vaccinated (all ages) was 28. In view of the fact that there were 256 live births in the district during 1961, the number submitted for vaccination is far too small. There is no doubt that the figures for 1962 will show an increase because of the occurrence of smallpox in the country during that year.

**Scarlet Fever**—2 cases were notified during the year.

**Puerperal Pyrexia**—1 case was notified.

**Pneumonia**—14 cases of acute primary or acute influenzal pneumonia were notified as against 15 in 1960. Pneumonia in all forms was the certified cause of death in 4 cases. These deaths are not necessarily those of patients who were notified.

**Erysipelas**—1 case was notified.

**Measles**—244 cases of measles were notified as compared with 15 in 1960.

**Whooping Cough**—No cases were notified.

**Anterior Poliomyelitis**—No cases were notified.

**Diphtheria**—No cases were notified.

**Cerebrospinal Meningitis**—No cases were notified.

**Food Poisoning**—No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year but notification was received of 3 cases of Sonne Dysentery.



**Enteric Fever**—No cases were notified.

**Acute Encephalitis**—No cases were notified.

**Tuberculosis**—3 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (2 male, 1 female) were notified as compared with 3 in 1960. There was one death recorded due to this disease. At the end of the year 72 persons in the district were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

**Vaccination and Immunization**—Appended are the figures for the number of children in the district who had been vaccinated or immunised during the year.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION						
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary ...	116	13	24	3	5	161
Re-vaccination ...	—	—	2	7	19	28

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION										
<i>Under</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>15 and over</i>	<i>Third Injections</i>
17	121	22	13	2	42	47	264	296	2019	961

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION										
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Booster</i>	
Diphtheria Immunization only ...	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	8	120	
Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Triple ...	146	12	33	22	2	14	2	231	66	
Total Diphtheria Immunizations ...	146	12	33	23	4	19	2	239	188	
Whooping Cough only ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	

Number of Children who have completed a full Course of Diphtheria Immunization.

<i>Age at 31/12/61 i.e., born in year</i>	<i>Under 1 1961</i>	<i>1 1960</i>	<i>2 1959</i>	<i>3 1958</i>	<i>4 1957</i>	<i>5-9 1952-1956</i>	<i>10-14 1947-1951</i>	<i>Total under 15</i>
Number immunized	57	190	182	201	146	815	815	2406

These figures were obtained by courtesy of Dr. Reid, County Medical Officer of Health.

# SECTION G.

## STATISTICAL TABLES, 1961.

TABLE No. 1.

### CAUSES OF DEATH, 1961

<i>Causes of Death</i>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	...	...	...	...	10	9	19
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	11	14	25
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	18	8	26
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	12	15	27
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES						98	83	181



TABLE NO 2.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1961 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Rate	Under one year		All ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1919	*9,387	156	16.61	7	44.87	158	17.53
	†9,011						
1920	9,370	259	27.64	15	57.90	146	15.58
\$1921	9,920	211	21.27	21	99.52	131	13.20
1922	9,937	172	17.30	9	52.32	136	13.68
1923	9,944	171	17.19	9	52.63	120	12.06
1924	10,000	162	16.20	9	55.50	115	11.50
1925	9,959	150	15.06	8	53.33	123	12.35
1926	9,870	152	15.40	5	32.89	116	11.75
1927	9,887	144	14.56	8	55.55	115	11.63
1928	9,502	134	14.10	4	29.85	120	12.63
1929	9,398	139	14.79	6	43.16	138	14.68
1930	9,384	115	12.25	8	69.56	129	13.74
\$1931	9,324	131	14.04	7	53.43	104	11.11
1932	9,324	118	12.65	0	00.00	114	12.22
1933	9,271	147	15.85	4	27.21	96	10.35
1934	9,200	114	12.39	5	43.80	132	14.34
1935	‡13,155	180	13.67	7	38.88	181	13.75
1936	13,040	210	16.10	10	47.60	165	12.60
1937	12,900	170	13.20	9	52.90	197	12.30
1938	12,860	152	11.80	4	26.30	182	14.20
1939	*12,930	184	14.20	5	27.11	170	13.06
	†12,020						
1940	13,190	184	13.90	7	36.95	219	16.55
1941	14,750	203	13.80	14	68.96	211	14.31
1942	14,050	244	17.40	12	49.18	147	10.47
1943	13,690	254	18.55	14	55.11	193	14.23
1944	13,680	242	17.67	8	33.01	192	14.04
1945	13,500	228	16.14	5	22.80	174	12.88
1946	13,490	273	20.24	13	47.25	178	13.19
1947	13,750	283	20.58	8	28.19	178	12.04
1948	13,910	238	17.11	13	54.62	184	13.23
1949	14,300	255	17.38	8	31.37	179	12.59
1950	14,470	217	15.00	7	32.25	197	13.61
\$1951	14,540	230	15.73	11	47.82	197	13.47
1952	14,490	219	15.1	7	31.9	171	11.8
1953	14,410	241	16.7	2	12.4	144	9.9
1954	14,440	230	15.9	7	30.4	181	12.5
1955	14,490	208	14.3	3	14.4	172	11.8
1956	14,450	250	17.3	6	24.0	193	13.3
1957	14,420	221	15.3	5	22.6	155	10.7
1958	14,410	262	18.2	7	26.7	188	13.06
1959	14,550	242	16.6	6	24.7	163	11.1
1960	14,660	284	19.3	2	7.0	142	9.6
\$1961	15,370	256	16.6	4	27.3	181	11.7

\* Population for calculation of birth rates.  
† Population for calculation of death rates.  
‡ Potterspury R.D. added to district.  
\$ Census years.

TABLE No. 3

## WATER SUPPLY—INFORMATION RELATING TO PIPED SUPPLIES

<i>Parish</i>	PROPERTIES CONNECTED TO PUBLIC MAINS			PROPERTIES DEPENDING ON PRIVATE SUPPLIES		
	<i>Total no. of houses in parish</i>	<i>No. of houses served</i>		<i>Wells</i>	<i>Springs</i>	<i>No. of houses served</i>
		<i>Internal supplies</i>	<i>Stand pipes</i>			
Abthorpe ... ..	95	90	—	3	2	5
Adstone ... ..	36	26	—	8	—	10
Blakesley ... ..	134	127	—	5	—	8
Blisworth ... ..	341	337	—	2	—	4
Bradden ... ..	33	27	—	5	—	6
Cold Higham ... ..	79	69	—	4	1	7
Cosgrove ... ..	157	151	—	5	—	6
Deanshanger ... ..	351	341	—	6	2	10
Easton Neston ... ..	34	29	—	5	—	5
Gayton ... ..	132	129	—	3	—	3
Grafton Regis ... ..	67	61	—	6	—	6
Greens Norton ... ..	282	274	—	3	1	8
Litchborough ... ..	89	85	—	4	—	4
Maidford ... ..	61	57	—	4	—	4
Old Stratford ... ..	265	262	—	2	—	3
Pattishall ... ..	263	231	—	20	—	32
Paulerspury ... ..	302	275	15	9	1	12
Potterspury ... ..	288	281	—	4	1	7
Shutlanger ... ..	83	77	—	3	1	6
Silverstone ... ..	345	335	—	9	1	10
Slapton ... ..	36	33	—	1	2	3
Stoke Bruerne ... ..	107	99	—	1	1	8
Tiffield ... ..	59	51	—	7	—	8
Towcester ... ..	976	924	—	8	—	18
Wappenham ... ..	101	88	—	10	—	13
Weston and Weedon ... ..	108	97	—	7	—	11
Whittlebury ... ..	126	113	—	9	—	13
Wicken ... ..	105	101	—	2	—	2
Woodend ... ..	70	57	—	6	—	13
Yardley Gobion ... ..	207	198	—	4	—	9



TABLE No. 4

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

<i>Parish</i>	<i>House drains discharging to</i>			<i>Houses with</i>		
	<i>Sewers</i>	<i>Cess-pools or septic tanks</i>	<i>Roadside drains, ditches, etc.</i>	<i>W.Cs.</i>	<i>Pail closets</i>	<i>Privies</i>
Abthorpe ...	—	29	66	29	64	2
Adstone ...	—	10	26	14	22	—
Blakesley ...	18	44	79	63	78	—
Blisworth ...	288	49	7	309	35	—
Bradden ...	—	16	15	16	15	—
Cold Higham ...	—	37	42	34	40	2
Cosgrove ...	139	17	1	154	3	—
Deanshanger ...	339	9	3	346	5	—
Easton Neston ...	26	6	2	32	2	—
Gayton ...	45	55	32	80	52	—
Grafton Regis ...	—	33	34	33	34	—
Greens Norton ...	248	26	8	275	7	—
Litchborough ...	—	34	55	36	53	—
Maidford ...	—	26	35	26	35	—
Old Stratford ...	257	5	3	262	3	—
Pattishall ...	59	70	134	129	131	3
Paulerspury ...	61	43	198	104	198	—
Potterspury ...	261	24	3	280	7	—
Shutlanger ...	27	11	45	28	53	2
Silverstone ...	325	11	9	334	11	—
Slapton ...	—	18	18	18	18	—
Stoke Bruerne ...	—	46	61	46	61	—
Tiffield ...	—	23	36	23	34	2
Towcester ...	914	41	21	950	26	—
Wappenham ...	—	58	55	72	29	—
Weston & Weedon ...	18	58	32	76	32	—
Whittlebury ...	—	20	106	71	55	—
Wicken ...	86	15	4	85	19	1
Woodend ...	—	36	34	47	23	—
Yardley Gobion ...	196	11	—	204	3	—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri-cultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2) ... ..	165	5210	555	5930	260
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification ... ..	3	24	6	33	6
Number of such properties found to be infested by : ...					
Common Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	3	21	4	28	5
Ship Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	3	3	6	1
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act ... ..	158	201	22	381	82
Number of such properties found to be infested by : ...					
Common Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	74	13	5	92	34
Ship Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	1	1	2	—
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) ... ..	4	236	94	334	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by : ...					
Common Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	1	—	1	1
Ship Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE NO. 5—continued.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

			Type of Property				
			Non-Agricultural				Agri- cultural
			Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
House Mouse	Major	...	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	...	—	—	—	—	—
Total inspections carried out— including re-inspections			286	504	224	1014	196
Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the L.A.			77	38	13	128	41
Total treatments carried out— including re-treatments			124	45	16	185	188
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :							
(a) Treatment			Nil	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e., Proofing)...			Nil	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken fol- lowing the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act			Nil	—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings			Nil	—	—	—	—
Number of “Block” control schemes carried out			Nil	—	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 6

CARCASES AND OFFAL  
INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	213	Nil	4	17,316	829
Number inspected ... ..	213	Nil	4	17,316	829
<b>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci—</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	9	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	10	—	—	174	5
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... ..	4.69	—	—	1.0	0.60
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3	—	Nil	268	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	1.40	—	Nil	1.54	Nil
<b>Cysticercosis—</b>					
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	Nil	—	—	—	—
Generalized and totally con- demned ... ..	Nil	—	—	—	—

FOOD (OTHER THAN FRESH MEAT)  
SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED

Tinned Meat	...	...	...	50¼ lbs.
Meat not tinned	...	...	...	35 lbs.
Tinned Fish	...	...	...	1¾ lbs.



TABLE No. 7.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.  
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1961

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Measles ... ..	1	2	61	64	67	14	3	5	17	7	3	—	244
Pneumonia ... ..	2	3	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	14
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ... ..	4	6	62	64	70	19	4	6	18	8	4	—	265

TABLE No. 8.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.  
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1961

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	TOTAL
Measles ... ..	13	27	31	35	41	70	22	5	—	—	—	—	244
Pneumonia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	4	2	14
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ... ..	13	27	31	35	41	72	23	6	6	3	5	3	265

**INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**  
**(Other than Tuberculosis), 1961**  
**INDIVIDUAL PARISHES**

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Sonne Dysentery</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Abthorpe ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Blakesley ... ..	22	1	—	—	—	—	23
Blisworth ... ..	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Bradden ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Cold Higham ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Cosgrove ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Deanshanger ...	43	—	—	—	—	—	43
Easton Neston ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Gayton ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Grafton Regis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Greens Norton ...	25	—	—	—	—	—	25
Old Stratford ...	31	2	—	—	—	—	33
Pattishall ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Paulerspury ...	8	5	—	2	—	—	15
Potterspury ... ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	5
Shutlanger ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stoke Bruerne ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Tiffield ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Towcester ... ..	8	2	3	—	—	—	13
Wappenham ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Whittlebury ... ..	22	—	—	—	1	—	23
Wicken ... ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Woodend ... ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Yardley Gobion ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS ... ..	244	14	3	2	1	1	265



TABLE NO. 10.

**Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937,  
for the year 1961**

**PART I OF THE ACT**

**1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector) :**

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupier Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	4	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	69	79	3	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises) ...	15	28	2	—
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>

**2. Cases in which defects were found**

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases of which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector Inspector</i>		
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ... ..					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	4	4	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE NO. 11.

PART VIII OF THE ACT  
Outwork  
(Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
<i>Wearing Apparel— Making, etc. ...</i>	3	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
<i>TOTAL ...</i>	3	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>











